



# Prussian Confederate Veteran Receives Stone Marker and the Southern Cross of Honor

On September 3, 2008, in Gizyn, Poland, grave-marking and honor ceremonies were performed by SCV, UDC and the Von Borcke Family Association in memory of Colonel Heros von Borcke, Adjutant General of Cavalry in the Army of Northern Virginia and General JEB Stuart's great friend.

The entire program in Poland lasted three days and was intended to provide information about Old Europe and specifically the region the Von Borcke family came from and their family aristocratic origins, as well as to meet descendants of Colonel Von Borcke.

On the first day all the invited guests from different parts of Europe gathered together at the Ibis Hotel in Berlin. At 10:00 a.m. a chartered bus took them to Poland, arriving at Kulice, central Poland, in the early evening. They received a warm greeting by Mrs. Lissaveta von Zitzewitz, the managing director of the European Academy of Culture. Several rooms in the Academy had been reserved for the event attendees.

After dinner everybody went to a conference room, emblazoned with both the CSA battleflag and the Von Borcke family colors, and several interesting speeches were given by J.E.B. Stuart IV, Mrs. Nancy Hitt of the UDC Molly Moorehead Chapter from Kentucky, and SCV Chief-of-Staff Chuck Rand III who spoke about the United Confederate Veterans and the SCV of today. After his speech, compatriot Rand read the Stephen Dill Lee charge to the audience in German language, with great effect!



Lieutenant-colonel Johann Heinrich Heros von Borcke in his Jeb Stuart-style cavalry uniform.

After the conferences, some gifts and awards were exchanged. Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Hitt received certificates of appreciation of the Von Borcke Family Association in gratitude of remembering their famous ancestor. Chuck Rand gave a proclamation issued by CiC McMichael personally, honoring the duty and services of Heros von Borcke to the Confederacy during the fight for Southern independence.

Achim Baensch, Commander of Europe Camp #1612, was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for outstanding performance of duty while helping to organize the event. Raphael Waldburg-Zeil, Camp #0040 and #1612 Associate, was awarded in absentia the Horace Lawson Hunley Award for his services to Southern Heritage.

The first day ended in a most convivial way until late in the night.

The second day started at 08:30 a.m. after breakfast. It was the day of the former Von-Borcke Estates tours. It started with a visit to the old castle and church in Pansin, the Marienkirche (Church of St. Mary's) and the beautiful mansion of Stramehl Manor in Stargard, then another castle and church in Marienfließ, Back at Kulz, dinner was at 19:00 and again interesting conferences followed, this time about the history of the family Von Borcke and the former home of Heros Von Borcke, Giessenbruegge Manor.

The second day ended with a nice late-night gathering. The third day was the great day! After a hearty break-



Upper left, left to right: JEB Stuart V, Chris McLarren (Camp 1612), JEB Stuart IV, Cuck Rand III, Nancy Hitt, Archy Baensch (Commander Camp 1612).

fast, SCV members dressed in their uniforms, greatly impressing the Borcke family members. Everyone wanted to get photographed with a true Confederate in uniform, as their ancestor had been!

Swiss Army Colonel Heinrich Wirz, descendant of Captain Henry Wirz, had a civilian suit but the

MOS&B cross around his neck.

Then they took the bus to Giessenbruegge, the location

See **Stone Marker**, on page 7

# German Aristocracy in the Cause for Southern Independence, 1861 - 1865

In the 1860's German aristocracy was far away from America, in distance, attitudes and understanding. But as soon as the Cause for Southern Independence started, several noblemen showed interest in the conflict. And they went to the new world to take part in the fight, not as immigrants, as they had no need to emigrate, but either as adventurers or idealists. On both sides the names of German noblemen are linked to bravery in combat, sense of duty and spirit of sacrifice. The German noble volunteer fighting for the Confederacy is of special interest due to the complex nature of his character, a very unique specimen of human being. Not so much is known about



Baron de Kalb



Baron Max von Moulmier

these men, because most of them did not stay in America but went home after the War, and only a few wrote their memoirs, often unpublished. We are not talking about German-Americans of aristocratic origin, like Texan colonel Carl Buchel, but of noblemen who came from Germany and went back there.

The Prussian-dominated militarist German Empire that led into World War I did not appear until 1871.

The multiple German states and principalities however had a powerful century-old aristocracy with an all times tradition of military service with the virtues of self-discipline and spirit of sacrifice. Thus, a lot of members of noble houses had military

experience in their own or foreign armies. It was seen as an act of chivalry to go to foreign countries and fight there for a chosen cause. Two famous German aristocrats who went to America following this spirit already during the Revolutionary War are Baron von Steuben, who drilled American militiamen by swearing and yelling at them up and down in German language, thus helping to shape Washington's Continental Army, and Baron de Kalb, who became the first great military hero of the South, and was mortally wounded at Camden in 1780. It is most interesting to compare the motivation and the personal and moral profile of German aristocrats in the years 1861-65, choosing to do battle either for the Union or the Confederacy.

Lieutenant general Richard Taylor gives a representative account of the awful arrogance of a Lincolnite-German foreigner during truce conversations prior to the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department in spring 1865:

"...a general officer who had recently left Germany to become a citizen and soldier of the United States. This person, with the strong accent and idioms of the Fatherland, comforted me by assurances that we of the South would speedily recognize our ignorance and errors, especially about slavery and the rights of States, and rejoice in the results of the war." Taylor, himself a son of a late President of the United States, reacted as the true Southern gentleman he was: "I apologized meekly for my ignorance, on the ground that my ancestors had come from England to Virginia in 1608,

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# STANDING GUARD

Randy Burbage  
SC Division Commander

On the night of February 17, 1864, Lt. George E. Dixon carefully steered the *H.L. Hunley* out of Breech Inlet into the darkness of the Atlantic Ocean as his crew of volunteers slowly turned the crankshaft. Each man was probably deep in thought as they considered the submarine's mission for the evening and the fate of thirteen men who had previously died on board the tiny submersible in recent months around Charleston Harbor.



Sharpsburg 2002, leading the 10th SC Infantry

Charleston, symbol of secession and home of Fort Sumter, had been under bombardment by the Union Army nearly every day for over a year yet refused to give up. The Union Navy's blockade of the harbor had been very effective at shutting down trade into the city. The cities citizens desperately needed medical supplies and other essentials goods. The little *Hunley* was the beleaguered city's last hope. Perhaps Dixon and his crew could sink one of the Yankee blockade ships that February night, come back to shore and refit a torpedo and sink another ship until the enemy fleet fled in panic, effectively breaking the blockade. But alas, it was not to be.

When you receive this edition of the *Palmetto Partisan*, the United States of America will have sworn in a new president, Barack Obama, the first African-American president in American history. Obama promised change during his term as president and I believe we are going to see a renewed assault on our Confederate heritage during his four years in office. We must be as brave and dedicated as the *Hunley* crew and as stubborn as Charleston in defending our heritage as we enter the Sesquicentennial of "The Cause for Southern Independence." Winston Churchill encouraged the British during WWII to "Never, never, never give up." The British people never gave up and neither can we, the stakes are too high. We have far too much to lose.

Standing Guard for Our Ancestors,

*Randy B. Burbage*  
Randall B. Burbage  
SC Division Commander

## 2009 South Carolina Division Reunion

Compatriots,

Our 2009 South Carolina Division Reunion will be held in Anderson, South Carolina, on March 20th and 21st. We believe we have a wonderful reunion planned, and hope all of you can attend.

After some conversation with Division Commander, Randy Burbage, we have decided to do something that we have not done in several years, and that is to have a reception on Friday night and a ball on Saturday night. We believe that we are facing some hostile times, and that this longer weekend event will provide time for much-needed camaraderie and discussions.

Our reception on Friday night will be at Ashtabula Plantation from 6:00pm to 8:00pm. On Saturday morning at 8:00am, we will open with our memorial service at the Civic Center in Anderson, which is also the same location as our reunion. The welcoming and opening ceremony for our reunion will begin at 9:00am, with the convention business session beginning at 9:30am. We will have dinner at 12:00pm at the Civic Center, followed by our second business session at 2:00pm. The grand ball will begin with a supper at 6:00pm on Saturday evening at the Civic Center. All of this is listed on the registration form, which can be downloaded from the Manse Jolly Camp 6 website ([www.mansejollycamp6.com](http://www.mansejollycamp6.com)).

The host hotel for our event is the LaQuinta Inn (864-225-3721). Ask for the special SCV rate of \$55.00 a night.

In closing, let me encourage all of you to come to this event. I also would like to remind you that the Confederate flags will be flying outside the Anderson Civic Center.

Ron Wilson, Commander  
Manse Jolly Camp 6  
Anderson County Council

# Palmetto PARTISAN

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Joe Payne - Editor-In-Chief  
Cindy Socia - Art Director/Designer

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## 2009 SC Division Leadership Conference



# WHERE WE \$TAND

Mark Simpson  
SC Division Adjutant



We are half way through our current fiscal year (ending 2009) and I am pleased to report that the South Carolina Division is strong financially and in Spirit. Here is a recap of some of the projects we have been involved with:

To celebrate the 200th birthday of President Jefferson Davis, the General Executive Council of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, agreed to commission a statue commemorating President Davis and challenged Divisions, Camps and individuals to help support it financially. Your South Carolina Division, as always, led the way with a gift of \$5,000.00 toward the project and in a separate opportunity gave another gift of \$5,000.00 to Limestone College in Gaffney, SC for the restoration of the Winnie Davis Memorial Hall. Recently, in early December, the Division was pleased to issue another check for \$13,592.00 to the SC Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum, allowing for matching funds from the State of South Carolina, to preserve three more of our historic Confederate regimental flags.

The Membership Renewal System (annual billing statement) has helped enormously by providing a mechanism for communicating to our members the financial opportunities and needs of our Division, and as

proven three years in a row, your generosity and sacrificial giving has strengthened our financial position and allowed us to make these and other donations to Education and the preservation of history as directed in the SCV mission statement; thank you, each and everyone.

On a more somber note, economically, the road that lies before America is uncertain and may be difficult for many. This will be a test of our individual and corporate endurance and commitment to the SCV as well as to one another. While we may see many unprecedented changes during the next few years, let us each renew our resolve to stay the course, as did our Confederate grandfathers, drawing from their courage and legacy the strength and hope that will insure our future and existence as, the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Mark A. Simpson  
Division Adjutant

# THE FIELD PULPIT

Ed Westbury  
SC Division Chaplain



"Let those who fear the LORD say, God's love endures forever. In danger I called on the LORD; the LORD answered me and set me free. The LORD is with me; I am not afraid; what can mortals do against me? The LORD is with me as my helper; I shall look in triumph on my foes. Better to take refuge in the LORD than to put one's trust in mortals. Better to take refuge in the LORD than to put one's trust in princes." (NAB)

Governor Vance knew that your relationship with Jesus affects you, your family, your state, and your nation. Our nation is on a path toward destruction. The economy is bad, crime is again on the rise, the traditional family is being attacked from every corner, police stationed in school hallways, church attendance is down, the Ten Commandments are banned from public display, and even the definition of marriage is questioned. These are all symptoms of the condition of men's souls.

We are to emulate the virtues of the Confederate soldier. His greatest virtue was his reliance on the Lord. Men, in the Confederate Army, came to the Lord by the hundreds of thousands. They knew that only in the strength of Christ could they bear up to the hell of war and the horrors of Reconstruction. We even call their great land, The Bible Belt.

What is the condition of your soul? Is it sordid or lofty? God calls upon us to live by leaning on Him.

## 2009 South Carolina Division's Leadership Conference

The South Carolina Division's Leadership Conference was held in Batesburg-Leesville, SC, January 10, 2009. The 2nd annual conference was held at Camp Kinard Lutheran Retreat Center with 62 compatriots from across the SC Division in attendance. The annual conference focuses on providing current and future leaders the tools to maintain a strong camp. Eleven sessions were presented during the one day conference.

SC Division Commander Randy Burbage presented a session to assist camp Commanders in their recommended duties as a leader. Mark Simpson, SC Division Adjutant, instructed camp treasurers and adjutants in proper documentation and record keeping in a non-profit environment. The session also focused on financial reporting within a non-profit group. Chaplains

attending the conference received instruction in their duties from SC Division Chaplain Ed Westbury.

The remaining sessions were open to all attendees. The open sessions started with Chaplain Westbury instructing the attendees on how to use their Chaplain. Other presenters and their topics included: 6th Brigade Commander Frank Berry: Leadership for Leaders: What has gone wrong and worked within a camp. SCV Field Representative: Jack Marlar: Recruiting Ideas: What has always worked in a growing camp! SC Division Lt. Commander Don Gordon: Retention of membership. Jack Marlar presented another session on fundraising ideas when raffles are banned. Howard Chalmers, Past Commander Moultrie Camp 27, showed attendees the many ways a camp can establish

# MUSTER

Don Gordon  
SC Division Lt. Commander



The Sesquicentennial of The Cause for Southern Independence will begin next year. We can steal a march on our enemies by exerting ourselves to raise the visibility of our Camps by having your local newspaper cover our many positive programs to make your community a better place.

A great example is the recent front page article about the Captain Moses Wood Camp from Gaffney S.C. who were featured talking about the graves registration program which will create a data base of the location of every grave of any Confederate soldier buried in South Carolina as well as the location of the grave of any Confederate Soldier from South Carolina even if they are buried out of state.

Camps should consider advertising if they can and make certain that the information about where and when the camp meets is listed in your local paper

At our recent three day Leadership Conference Division Chaplain Ed Westbury suggested that we make a concerted effort to invite all of your local and State government officials to visit your camp so that they will be familiar with what the SCV stands for so that when they hear the shrill voice of our detractors the truth will shine through. We are proud Americans who seek nothing other than the same rights as everyone else and we will accept nothing less.

In my opinion we live in a society that is having difficulty in passing on from one generation to the next the very values that made this country great. The future has yet to be written and you personally make a difference in how the story turns out.

When you do invite some one to your Camp meeting if they can't make it go ahead and ask them if they know anyone else who might be interested in preserving Southern Heritage and develop a list of potential Compatriots to follow up on

When the drum beats the long roll of assembly at our Division Convention in Anderson S.C. be there ready to muster in with your Compatriots because our efforts today will shape the world of tomorrow.

Be strong act boldly the future is ours

Semper Southern  
Don Gordon

God calls upon us then to teach this virtue to future generations. Only by loving the Lord can we truly love the South.

May the Lord bless and keep you every day.

Ed Westbury  
SC Division Chaplain



## Uncle Clem: Family Mystery Solved, After 144 Years

By Michael Barnes, MBA



Travel back in time to around 1963. A grandmother in Richmond is telling her young grandson of the 1863 story related to her many times by her own grandmother from Charlottesville. She shows the boy her grandmother's brother's image on glass, taken in his Confederate uniform. Moving forward to 1980, she leaves to this same boy, now a U.S. Marine infantryman, the ambrotype of her grandmother's brother Clem Maloney, given to her by her grandmother. This Confederate infantryman never returned to his family, and had been mourned for over 100 years. The ambrotype was a treasured possession, handed down from generation to generation.

But it is more of a possession that possesses the keeper of the image with the duty to remember his Confederate ancestor. For over 40 years, this man had wondered what became of Uncle Clem.

Facts and family legend intertwine throughout the South. Young Clem grew up in a large family of several brothers and three sisters. His parents were both children of Irish immigrants. He was raised with the love of family and of duty and honor. When Virginia went to war, he enlisted on Aug. 1, 1862, in Richmond, Virginia. He was 21 years old.

According to family lore handed down from generation to generation, Clem was a fine young man who served as in a Virginia regiment. Confederate records do document this, showing him serving in Company K, of the 18th Virginia. Pay records for 1862 and 1863 simply note him as "present." There is nothing to give any information to help see what this young man was enduring for the cause of Confederate independence as were tens of thousands of other Southerners.

And then there was Gettysburg.

The grandmother had related to the children of the family that Uncle Clem had served under General Pickett at Pickett's charge. Unit records as recorded in the National Archives show that initially it was reported that Clem was "killed at Gettysburg, Pa, 3 July 1863." Chaos during wartime made accurate immediate reports difficult, if not impossible. But Clem was not dead. Subsequent company records list him as "prisoner in the hands of the enemy." A quick death might have been a blessing, but instead he survived to suffer for nearly a year at the hands of the Federals. National Archives contain Federal records noting that on July 3, Clem had been captured at Gettysburg. The records also show that he had a leg injury, which was treated with a "simple dressing." Clem had been shot in the left thigh with a minié ball.

The next record of Clem comes later that month, in the Federal medical reports stored in the National Archives. Documents note that on July 26, 1863, C. H. Maloney was "on list of sick and wounded Confederates in hospitals in

& around Gettysburg", "complaint: thigh, severe."

From July until November, 1863, Federal medical records in the National Archives document that Clem was a prisoner in Gettysburg. On Nov. 10, 1863, records show that he was transferred from a Gettysburg hospital to "General Hospital Baltimore - Ward A."

By that month, word had arrived to the Confederates of his fate, as on Nov. 22, National Archives Confederate records of the 18th Reg., Co. K, Muster Roll show Private Maloney as "prisoner in hands of enemy". According to family lore, it was sometime along this period that word reached his family that Clem was a prisoner of the Federal military and his two sisters were determined to see their beloved brother. His sisters traveled from Charlottesville and around Gettysburg, "complaint: thigh, severe."

According to family lore, they were told by Federal doctors that if Clem would sign the oath of allegiance, he would receive the treatment that would save him. These two girls begged him to sign, in order to save his life. Family legend said that he agreed during a delirium, only to recover enough to tell the girls he could never return with honor if he signed the oath. He was distraught with the thought that he had signed the oath, but the girls went back home to Virginia, grateful to have their brother spared. At this point, Clem disappears from the lives of his family. He simply vanished – the family never knew what happened to him. The last they knew, he was in Baltimore.

The next point of reference in the trail of events for Private Clem Maloney of the 18th Virginia was Point Lookout. He was taken to Point Lookout POW camp in April, 1864, where the wound reopened and deteriorated. Hospital records at Point Lookout state: "Gangrene middle of Nov. when in Baltimore commenced again about 14 days ago after it was nearly closed shortening of leg 2 inches." The cause of the injury was a "missile: mini ball."

The treatment of Confederates at Point Lookout, Maryland, POW camp was far from the United States military's greatest example of honor. These prisoners suffered terribly at the hands of their enemy. At the end of the war, the commander of Point Lookout had more Confederates under his charge than did General Lee at Appomattox.

The Confederate government could not supply their own troops in the field, and civilians were facing serious deprivation. This was not the case on the Union side, where ample supplies were available for the military and civilian population. At Andersonville, the Union prisoners of war suffered greatly. But yet their rations were much

like the rations of the men who were guarding them. The Confederacy did all possible, even trying to exchange the most sick and wounded, to no avail. The story was different at Point Lookout. Held by a government that had warehouses full of food and clothing, these Confederates froze and starved to death on the wind-swept beach that was their compound.

The family knew that Clem had been in Baltimore, and thought he remained in Maryland, and he had, just not the way they imagined. There tragically was no happy ending. It was believed that his shame at signing an oath to the Federals would not allow him to return and that he remained in the Maryland area after the end of the war and might have moved west along with many former Confederates. All the family had of Clem was the ambrotype of him in his Confederate uniform.

Michael Barnes had researched the records in the National Archives during the 1980s. The last record of C. H. Maloney was in 1864, when on May 30, according to Federal records; Clem had been in the Hammond Gen. Hospital at Point Lookout. There was nothing else to indicate the fate of this infantryman.

Morph forward to 2008. Michael Barnes (a life member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans) and his wife were researching family history and decided to see if they could find the whereabouts of Clem. There was nothing about him in the 1870s, 1880, 1890s or later census records anywhere in the United States. They can find no trace of him, giving credence to the legend told by his sisters that he would be too ashamed to ever return or be found. Yet a chance finding in the Greenville County, SC, Library's South Carolina history room on December 10, 2008, gave a final answer.

No evidence is available to show that Clem had signed the oath of allegiance to the Federals. It appears that he did not refuse to return due to shame. Instead, he died in the Camp Lookout hospital, and word never reached his unit or his family. In the Greenville library was a book containing the list of the Confederate dead at Camp Lookout, including C. H. Maloney, 18th Virginia. The monument to the Confederates was not erected at Camp Lookout until the 1910s, noting the names of the dead, and no one from the family ever saw it. The mystery of Clem Mahoney has at long last been solved. For 144 years, this young Confederate's family had thought that he had been too ashamed to return home after capitulating to the Federals in order to receive medical care. Instead, he had died a Confederate to the end, and there is no evidence that he signed an oath to his enemy. All that remains of this twenty-three year old young man is an ambrotype, showing him facing the camera with determination. But at least now we know the end of this family mystery. Sadly, we must however wonder how many other Southern families shared this fate, and to this day still do not know the final resting place of their loved ones who served the Confederacy.



## FROM OUR READERS

Dear Friends,

One of the great friends of the South won what is considered by food critics a very prestigious award in December of 2008 and the Columbia newspapers and news services have shut him out so that as few people as possible in South Carolina would know about it.

Here is the story. Maurice's Gourmet BBQ has been awarded the best barbecue in the country award, coast to coast, by the prestigious *Kiplinger's Business Report*. The State newspaper, out of Columbia, South Carolina which is Yankee owned, has refused to print this wonderful story.

This award to a South Carolina business is good news for the whole State of South Carolina but the liberal left wing newspaper has refused to print this or anything positive about Maurice's Gourmet BBQ for the last 9 years. In fact, they have done everything they can to destroy Maurice Bessinger and his business. If they can get away with doing this to Maurice they can do it to the rest of us in the Southern movements. This is a great story that should have been headlines in South Carolina papers.

Call or write Maurice and congratulate him on his excellent achievement. And you may want to call and order a copy of his remarkable life's story that includes

much about his defense of the Confederate flag. He lost over 50% of his business when Wal-Mart refused to keep carrying his sauces because of the Confederate Battle Flag on his sauce labels.

#### Street Headquarters Address:

1600 Charleston Hwy.

West Columbia, South Carolina 29269

1-800-MAURICE

#### Email & Web Site:

mail@mauricesbbq.com

www.mauricesbbq.com

**Fax:** 803-791-8707

#### Mailing Address:

P. O. Box 6847

West Columbia, South Carolina 29171

**Within SC** 1-803-791-5887

To register your exception to the poor treatment of Maurice by *The State* newspaper go on line to www.thestate.com and praise Maurice and let "The Snake" as we call "The State" here know what you think about their exclusion of this story and their hatred for Maurice and Southern symbols.

**Timothy D. Manning, Sr.**  
**Kernersville, North Carolina**



Commander John M. Sutton of the Col. Charles Jones Colcock Camp #2100 in Ridgeland has accepted the appointment as Vice-Chairman of the Heritage Defense Committee. CDR Sutton first joined the SCV at the SGT Berry B. Benson Camp #1672 in North Augusta. He is a Life Member of the SCV and the SC Division, a Pathfinder, and is a graduate of Bob Jones University in Greenville.

*Aristocracy, cont. from page 1*

*and, in the short intervening period of two hundred and fifty-odd years, had found no time to transmit to me correct ideas of the duties of American citizenship. Moreover, my grandfather, commanding the 9th Virginia regiment in our Revolutionary army, had assisted in the defeat and capture of the Hessian mercenaries at Trenton, and I lamented that he had not, by association with these worthies, enlightened his understanding." Taylor ends his remembrance of the German general with a kind of ironic sarcasm: "Happily for the world, since the days of Huss and Luther, neither tyranny nor taste can repress the Teutonic intellect in search of truth or exposure of error. A kindly, worthy people, the Germans, but wearing on occasions." 1*

An entirely different opinion, this time about German noblemen fighting for the South, is given by Lieutenant Arthur Sinclair, 4th officer of CSS Alabama, remembering Baron Maximilian von Meulnier and a fellow German during the battle with USS Kearsarge, *"I think for Spartan coolness and nerve these two German messmates of ours surpass anything in my observation and reading. I was on duty close to them, a few yards only separating us. They had command of the shot-and-shell passing division and were stationed at the shell-room hatch, tending the whip-tackle."* A shell round from the USS Kearsarge exploded nearby and Sinclair, as the smoke cleared away, expected to find them dead or wounded. *"To my amazement, there they stood, hauling on the tackle as tough attending an exercise drill. They are the calmest men I ever saw; the most phlegmatic lot it was ever my privilege to fight alongside of."* 2

Quotes like these must raise questions about the motivation of an individual of noble blood, in most cases a wealthy man, not of easygoing character at all, and living far away in distance from American soil, and who suddenly goes to risk his life in the battlefields there. And more important: why most of them became willing Lincolnites while others fought like true Southerners?

There is no clear answer to that, but some considerations must be kept in mind:

German noblemen who chose the Union acted in most cases in good faith, believing the Federal Government was right in the suppression of an internal rebellion. Others had sympathy for the liberal ideas of the 1848 Revolution in Europe and found them well represented in the spirit of the North. Some had links of personal friendship with German federalists in Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois. The ones with no political opinion and who just wanted to fight for adventure (or because they had become "black sheep", forced to leave Europe) had it much easier going North, as they had not to dare breaking the blockade and there were already large masses of German immigrants ready to be shaped in regiments. Thus, the Union Army was eager to get German-speaking officers and received them with open arms.

A good example of an aristocratic German Lincolnite is August von Willich. Born in November 1810 in Braunsberg, Kingdom of Prussia, his father died during the Napoleonic Wars and young August was raised in Berlin by the family of philosopher Friedrich Schleiermacher. The young nobleman received an education of highest level, being introduced to the teachings of Kant, Feuerbach and Hegel. This was the essence of *Freethinking*: the believing that the human soul was not as important as the spirit, which could be uplifted through education, Christian values of lesser importance. Thus, the ideological path to Yankeeedom already marked his youth<sup>3</sup>. August von Willich was an atypical German aristocrat who became a full-blood Yankee of deepest conviction.

The best example of a "black sheep" serving the Union is Prince Felix Salm. Being an outstanding field officer in the Prussian Army, unfortunately the young prince liked to have scandalous romantic affairs with married women, play cards, get drunk, and to dissipate his father's money. He was expelled from the Prussian Army first, then from the Austrian Army, both times declared unfit to be an officer and gentleman. Ashamed of his son, his own father sent him to America. Prince Salm found in the Yankee Army his personal paradise: after 4 years of war he had achieved the rank of brigadier general.

On the other side, to reach the blockaded South was difficult and risky. And there were not hundreds of thousands of foreign immigrants speaking only German and willing to become a soldier just to have three meals a day and an income. There was no want of mercenary officers. The Confederate Army was composed of by true Americans defending their soil and their Constitutional rights. As a result, a European aristocrat who chose the South was fully conscious of what he was doing: to join citizens fighting for freedom and independence of their States and to get rid of the liberal-socialist influences of the North. Thus, Germans fighting for the Confederacy were few in numbers, but of finest moral stature: no liberals, *freethinkers* or "black sheep" are found wearing the gray. We have two fine practical examples of pro-Confederate German aristocrats. One became most famous: Johann Heinrich Heros von Borcke, born in July 1835 in Ehrenbreitstein Castle at the river Rhine. He obtained his

lieutenant's commission in 1855 and served in the elite 2nd Brandenburg Dragoons near Berlin. Being 6'4" tall and of strong complexion Von Borcke was an impressive warrior to look at, and his military capabilities matched his formidable appearance. It is not clear why he decided 1862 to take a leave as a captain from the Prussian Army and going to help the Confederacy. It was not adventuresomeness for sure, Von Borcke was an outstanding officer with a promising career and the eldest son and heir of his father's large estates. He had been taught to be serious, righteous and never easygoing. As a cavalryman he was daring and courageous, but not irresponsible. We may presume that his sense of righteousness, mixed with abhorrence of liberalism, as found in the German 1848 Revolution and the Federal North, led him to defend the values of the Southland<sup>4</sup>. In addition, von Borcke saw in aristocratic Southern planter class gentlemen the same chivalrious knights as the ones found in Europe. After his arrival in Charleston in May 1862 he was introduced to cavalry general J.E.B. Stuart by the CS Secretary of War and they became common spirits. The German nobleman obtained a citation for valor even before being officially commissioned: during his first action at Seven Pines he displayed such '*joyous intrepidity in combat*' that Stuart mentioned him in his report to general Lee, *"Capt. Heros von Borcke, a Prussian cavalry officer, who lately ran the blockade, assigned to me by the honourable Secretary of War, joined in the charge of the First Squadron in gallant style, and subsequently, by his energy, skill, and activity, won the praise and admiration of all. [...] He has shown himself a thorough soldier and a splendid officer. I hope the Department will confer as high a commission as possible on this deserving man, who has cast his lot with us in the trying hour."* 5

Von Borcke was appointed a CSA captain. After Brandy Station, August 1862, he won promotion to major. He was Stuart's chief of Staff in the Maryland Campaign. At Middleburg, VA, in June 1863, he got a bullet in the neck that hurt his throat and penetrated the lung (thus, he couldn't participate in the Gettysburg Campaign and was spared from the controversies about Stuart's performance there). Von Borcke never fully recovered. Mary Chesnut met him during a Christmas Eve dinner 1863 in Richmond; he could still not speak a single word because of his throat wound<sup>6</sup>. As lieutenant-colonel he was again with Stuart at Yellow Tavern in May 1864. With tears in his eyes, Borcke said goodbye at his deadbed. After the War he returned to Europe and rejoined the Prussian army, but had to resign the same year due to increasing health problems from his 1863 wound. Retired in Giesenbruegge Manor he liked to fly the ANV battle flag from a pole in front of his house. Johann Heros von Borcke died in 1895. Fifty years later, the Soviet Army destroyed Giesenbrügge and the chapel with the Borcke family crypt was vandalized, his gravestone broken into pieces. More than a century after his death, it was then planned to mark the gravesite of the Confederacy's most famous military hero from Europe with a Veterans Administration headstone and a Confederate Cross of Honour.

Baron Maximilian von Meulnier was a lieutenant of the Prussian Navy. Together with a friend he was on leave of absence and making a world tour. Both were at Cape Town, South Africa, as the cruiser CSS Alabama arrived there in 1863. Sympathies for the Southern cause, both men applied promptly to join the crew. We may think they followed lust for adventure, but this was not the case. Captain Raphael Semmes in person interviewed both men and closely questioned them as to their skill, being his main interest in getting able seamen and officers, but Baron von Meulnier eagerly informed Semmes about his awareness and reliability in supporting the Southern cause. As they were not of British nationality there was no violation of the neutrality laws by enlisting them in a British colonial port. However, they were fully aware that being foreigners enlisted with the "rebels", they had the added risk of being hanged as "pirates" if captured by the US Navy. On August 10th the aristocrat enlisted just as "*Mr. Max Meulnier, master's mate*" 8 (for his military rank in the Prussian Navy and his social attributes, Meulnier would have deserved to be a lieutenant, but Captain Semmes had no authority to commission officers without consent from the Secretary of the Navy). The two Germans rendered wonderful service during the rest of the Alabama's cruise in the Indian Ocean, the South China Sea and back in the Atlantic, "*securing the confidence and friendship of their brother officers and of the first, the respect of the crew*" 9. Once in Cherbourg, Baron von Meulnier was paid off and went to Paris to start his voyage home. Learning there of the impending fight with the USS Kearsarge he returned immediately to Cherbourg and offered again to serve in the Alabama. This was service beyond call of duty, because his contract had already expired, and it proves his deep and honest devotion to the Confederate cause. At the battle off Cherbourg, he performed as described by Lieutenant Sinclair, being his courage and calmness a morale booster for all the seamen of the crew. Saved by the British yacht Deerhound after the sinking of the Alabama, he was brought to Southampton and returned from there to German soil. He never wrote his memoirs, and vanished from Southern History as suddenly as he had appeared. The

very essence of his soul is revealed in a short sentence of Sinclair about von Meulnier: *"With him, the motive was not merely adventurous. He possessed a strong sympathy for the Southern cause and seemed as deeply pained as any of us at its ill success"* 10.

German aristocrats who came to defend the Southern culture were few, as we said, but they chose the Cause they knew was right: to help Americans in their Second War of Independence. Baron von Meulnier, Borcke, Masow, Schroeder and unknown others do well deserve the same words carved on the memorial marker of the monument that honours South Carolina hero Johann Baron de Kalb in Camden, *"His love of Liberty induced him to leave the old world to aid the citizens of the new in their struggle for independence."*

#### Documentary Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Richard Taylor, *Destruction and Reconstruction, personal experiences of the late War*, Appleton & Co. New York, NY, 1879, pp. 225.

<sup>2</sup> Arthur Sinclair, *Two Years on the Alabama*, Tantalion Press, reed. 2004, pp. 270-271.

<sup>3</sup> After absorbing the ideals of Hegel, he met Karl Marx and things went worse. About Willich and the involuntary making of a Yankee by the combined teachings of Hegel and Marx see Lloyd D. Eaton, *Marx and the "Knight of Noble Consciousness"*, *Economics et Societés Magazine*, Nr. XXVIII, June/ July 1994, pp. 169-180.

<sup>4</sup> Heros von Borcke had a strong conflict with his father on this matter. Some people say he went to America as a result of the quarrel, others allege he had problems like prince Salm, but this is untenable. Von Borcke himself tells a lot about his sympathy for the Southern mystique in the German edition of his war memories. See, Johann August Heinrich Heros von Borcke, *Zwei Jahre im Sattel und am Feinde. Erinnerungen aus dem Unabhängigkeitskriege der Konföderierten*, Mittler & Sohn, Berlin, 1877.

<sup>5</sup> Douglas S. Freeman, *Lee's Lieutenants. A Study in Command*, Simon & Schuster, New York, reed. 1998, p. 150.

<sup>6</sup> *Official Records*, Series 1, Vol. XI, Part 1, Report of Stuart to Lee, June 17, 1862, p. 1040. Also, Stuart's recommendations for promotion, same date, p. 1041.

<sup>7</sup> Mary Boykin Chesnut, *A Diary from Dixie*, D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1905, p. 268. The bullet was never extracted from his lung and caused pain and respiration problems for the rest of his life.

<sup>8</sup> Charles G. Summersell (editor), *The Journal of George Townley Fullam, Boarding Officer of the Confederate Sea Raider Alabama*, University of Alabama Press, Mobile, 1973, p. 138. Fullam was the senior master's mate aboard and very happy of the two Germans.

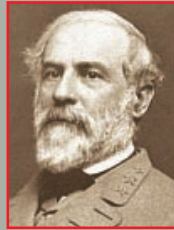
<sup>9</sup> Sinclair, op. cit. p. 320.

<sup>10</sup> Sinclair, op. cit. pp. 320-321.



*Raphael Waldburg-Zeil is an Associate member of the McGowan Camp #40 in Laurens and the Europe Camp #1612. He also holds the ceremonial tile of "SCV Ambassador to Spain." Born in Basel, Switzerland, in 1966, Raphael Waldburg holds a B.A. degree as language translator and journalist from State College in Karlsruhe, Germany. After serving in the German Army, including 2 years at the former International LRRP School Weingarten, 1990 he started to work as a journalist for German and Spanish military magazines. He is specialized in former Warsaw Pact/Soviet military and 19th Century Military History. He is married with no children and lives currently in both Germany and Spain.*

Ed. The NATO International Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol School (ILRRPS) <sup>12</sup> based at Weingarten and then Pfullendorf provided training to LRRP units from the USA, UK, The Netherlands, Italy, Germany, Greece, Belgium and Turkey.



*"It appears we have appointed our worst generals to command forces, and our most gifted and brilliant to edit newspapers! In fact, I discovered by reading newspapers that these editor/geniuses plainly saw all my strategic defects from the start, yet failed to inform me until it was too late.*

*Accordingly, I'm readily willing to yield my command to these obviously superior intellects, and I'll, in turn, do my best for the Cause by writing editorials - after the fact."*

— Robert E. Lee, 1863

**If there had been no 2nd Amendment in 1861, the South could not have raised an army to defend itself against the invading Northern forces.**

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# Profiteering during the War Between the States

More accurate description of what motivated the Northern soldier to enlist beyond the bounty money was the scent of plunder and profit, though the average soldier never amassed the fortunes of higher ranking officers.

In 1812 New Englanders profited from continued trade with England while her fellow States fought her customer. In like manner during the so-called Civil War, Northern politicians, influential businessmen, and officers of the U.S. Army and Navy took blatantly undisguised advantage of the great opportunity that was theirs to acquire riches at the expense of their outnumbered and outgunned foe.

## Unstoppable Yankee Avarice

The amount of greed and corruption that attended the business of blockade-running was about what might have been anticipated and involved not only Southerners and Britons but also some grasping Yankees.

Gazaway B. Lamar was born in Georgia. He later moved to Brooklyn in 1845 and became successful in business. For several years he was president of the Bank of the Republic, New York, and was a pre-war smuggler of Africans into the South. He headed a company that vigorously operated four steamers, and along with Fraser and Company of Charleston, and Fraser, Trenholm of Liverpool, reported lucrative returns. It is no wonder that some Northerners watched these traders enviously. The contraband commerce had all the attractions of gambling for high stakes.

More than half the ships and cargoes tried in the New York prize court were British, but the British names too often concealed Northern interests. Some Yankees were as ready to evade trading-with-the-enemy laws as their fathers had been in 1812. Northern goods, their labels altered to flaunt famous English names, passed through Boston or New York on long roundabout trips, Boston-Bermuda-Wilmington, or New York-Nassau-Mobile, and sometimes were even shipped with bold directness to Charleston or Matamoras.

At its height, the New York trade with Bermuda, Nassau and Havana was scandalously large. A "ring" of dealers, shippers, and blockade-runners helped organize the traffic and made arrangements with the Custom House for shipments.

In the autumn of 1864, information was given Naval Officer William E. Dennison that blockade runners had been heard to boast of the ease with which they could clear outward-bound goods through the (New York) Custom House. Several men swore that one employee, the son of H.B. Stanton, the noted Abolitionist orator, had taken bribes, and he and his father were dismissed.

(As for Yankee cotton-buying in the West, Grant)...in private conversations to the end of the war ... always spoke of them as a gang of thieves." As Lincoln crisply put it, "The army itself is diverted from fighting the rebels to speculating in cotton."

Rear Admiral [David Dixon] Porter said of the Treasury agents sent down by [Salmon P.] Chase to control the situation: "A greater pack of knaves never went unhung." Yet his own gunboat crews were equally unscrupulous, one Senator later declaring that they had made a hundred millions during the war.

Charles A. Dana wrote: "Every soldier dreams of adding a bale of cotton to his monthly pay." And David Perry of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, son of a mayor of Bloomington, Illinois, made a yet graver charge. "Many lives have been sacrificed during the past summer and fall," he informed his father as the year 1862 ended, "that certain high officers might make their fortunes with cotton-trade, and many a poor darkey who had fled to us has been traded off by officers holding high positions in the army and before the world for cotton. The truth is, when an impartial history of this war shall be written, it will expose a greater amount of fraud and corruption than the world has ever before seen. Even your Bloomington general, Hovey, traded Negroes for cotton and sacrificed many lives... for the sole purpose of making money."

By autumn (1862), a correspondent of the New York Tribune was asserting flatly, "One of the causes of the want of discipline, energy and military power in the army of the Southwest is the mania for cotton speculation which has seized upon the officers of the Army, from generals down to quartermasters and lieutenants."

Loyal Union planters saw their cotton pounced upon by greedy (Northern) officers who waved papers, talked of the violation of obscure military orders, and shipped the crop away with almost no concealment of the fact of private interest.

The ebullient "Russ" Jones of Chicago, close friend of both Grant and Elihu Washburne, made no secret of his activities. He wrote Congressman Washburne at the beginning of 1863 from Holly Springs, Mississippi, that Grant had treated him kindly. He hoped the army would push farther South, "as I want to get as far into the enemy's country as possible. If we get out safely with what cotton we have bought, I shall clear four or five thousand for my share..."

Jones, former Galena businessman and Republican politician, continued to serve in his patronage post of Marshal. In 1869 he was named Minister to Belgium by Grant and

was very active in Republican politics and Chicago Street railroads. At one time he managed some property and investments for Grant.

(*The War for the Union*, Allan Nevins, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1971, excerpts, pp. 342-353)

## More on Northern Wartime Profit and King Cotton

It is often wondered how the Southern people held out for so long against such great odds; but it seems to be more of a wonder how the North won the war despite its own greed that placed profits over any sense of patriotism. The quotes below reveal the murky depths of Northern anti-Semitism, while the more tolerant South encouraged the leadership talents of Judah Benjamin and Yulee (Levy).

Assistant Secretary of War Charles A. Dana wrote Secretary Stanton: "The mania for sudden fortunes made in cotton, raging in a vast population of Jews and Yankees scattered throughout the whole country, and in this town (Memphis) almost exceeding the regular residents...has corrupted and demoralized the army."

Treasury agents were really no more culpable than (US) Army officers (or) Chicago commission-men; Yankees and foreigners could be equally unscrupulous.

But when Grant issued his sweeping order of December 17, 1862, expelling from the department "the Jews as a class," he was simply expressing the same prejudice that had led Sherman a little earlier to complain of the "swarms of Jews," and condemn "the Jews and speculators here trading in cotton."

An instant outcry came from Jewish citizens. It is possible that the unfortunate involvement of Grant's elderly father, Jesse Grant, with a trade permit to transport cotton through the lines on his last visit to the Army, caused General Grant to change his mind on the issuance of such permits—for the order expelling all Jews from the department was issued immediately after the discovery of Jesse Grant's embarrassing conduct.

In the Spring of 1864, officers of the State of Mississippi informed President Davis that in the wake of Sherman's raid against Meridian, many citizens of Hind County had ... traded (cotton) to the Yankees for miscellaneous supplies. Men with access to Confederate government cotton were meanwhile stealing it, removing official marks, and selling it to Northerners in Vicksburg and...yet all the while men equipped with Union permits were slipping it out to Northern buyers.

Ben Butler, who had held command (of New Orleans) in 1862, believed in generous trade policies, and one recipient of his generosity was his brother, Andrew Jackson Butler. Andrew remained an active trader as late as January 24, 1864, when he wrote Ben that he had drawn \$274,683 for nearly 900 hogsheds of tobacco shipped to New York.

Treasury Secretary Chase's special agent, George S. Denison, who for a time was acting Collector of Customs of the Port of New Orleans...found that a great deal of contraband material [military supplies] was being shipped to the Confederates in return for cotton, and that (US) military men of high rank who lent their cooperation were reaping large harvests. It was clear, he wrote Chase, that Ben Butler "knows everything, controls everything, and should be held responsible for everything."

On the Red River in the spring of 1864, the carnival of trade and speculation reached its height for a single campaign. General Nathaniel P. Banks in New Orleans wrote Lincoln of the increase of questionable trade and...the profits of an illicit commercial intercourse are so gigantic that it is almost impossible to prevent the subornation of subordinate officers...."

Banks testified that immediately after the start of the Red River expedition, Admiral Porter and the Navy "began to capture cotton on both sides of the river. Marines were furnished with wagon-trains, and during the whole of that time they were passing out our lines and returning with loads of cotton...."

Captain John S. Crosby, aide to Banks, testified that he saw some men he thought might be speculators, but believed they really had Washington permits. A conspicuous figure was one McKee, a former partner of Butler's brother, and as to the Navy, he wrote: "They seemed to turn their whole attention there to getting cotton. Every available vessel that could carry a bale of cotton was taken for that purpose..." Officer after officer, in testimony that runs for pages despite sharp questions put by Congressmen, charged that the Navy seized wagons and mules right and left, ranging far into the interior away from the Red River and branding cotton "C.S.A." so that they could with impunity then add "U.S.N."

The Chicago Tribune published a blistering indictment of Colonel Charles E. Hovey of the Thirty-Third Illinois for returning Negroes to their Mississippi masters in exchange for cotton, and for sending out troops in an effort to seize 300 bales near Delta, Mississippi for his own benefit. All along the valley, it declared editorially, "the spectacle is sickening and aggravating beyond description." Some officers were anxious to prolong the war until they had their share.

(*The War for the Union*, Allan Nevins, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1971)

When the Lincoln administration set about the task of suppressing the Confederacy, it soon discovered that there was more than one way to prosecute a war and that the good or ill fortunes of various commercial and political interests depended on which methods and policies were elected.

A good example is the following excerpt from a letter Lincoln wrote to Major General Edward R. S. Canby, Dec. 14, 1864:

"As to cotton. By the external blockade, the price is made certainly six times as great as it was. And yet the enemy gets through at least one sixth part as much in a given period, say a year, as if there were no blockade, and receives as much for it, as he would for a full crop in time of peace. The effect in substance is that we give him six ordinary crops, without the trouble of producing any but the first; and at the same time leave his fields and his laborers free to produce provisions. You know how this keeps up his armies at home, and procures supplies from abroad. For other reasons we cannot give up the blockade, and hence it becomes immensely important to us to get the cotton away from him. Better give him guns for it, than let him, as now, get both guns and ammunition for it."

(*The Red River Campaign: Cotton and Politics in the Civil War*, by Ludwell H. Johnson, Chapter 1, "Genesis of the Campaign")

It is worth noting that at this time in history, property that did not belong to the military or the government of an adversary was to be neither taken nor destroyed. But in the spring of 1864 three-fourths of all New England textile mills were shut down for the lack of cotton. It was also an election year, and unless Lincoln could get the raw material needed by the textile mills, he might lose the New England vote. And so a number of the cotton speculators had passes signed by the president himself.

The price of raw cotton had risen to \$1.90 per pound, making an average bale worth \$950, and it was known that more than 100,000 bales of Confederate government cotton were stranded on the wharves of the Red River. Naval prize law was still in effect, and so the capture of this cotton would make Admiral Porter a very rich man.

In spite of the fact that the Red River was shallow and rocky and Porter had a number of shallow-draft gunboats, he sent a squadron of deep-draft boats with large holds up the river in order to bring out more cotton.

As previously noted, all Confederate government cotton was marked with the letters *CSA*. Porter had stencils made so that *USN* could be added above the *CSA*. He also had other *CSA* stencils made so that when his foraging teams broke into privately-owned cotton warehouses, the bales could be marked with both *CSA* and *USN*.

As the Army had no prize law, many Army officers who had no legal way of taking the cotton resented what they clearly saw to be outright stealing. One officer who was dining one night with Porter asked him if he knew what the letters *CSAUSN* meant. Porter pretended ignorance, and so the officer said, "They stand for Cotton Stealing Association of the United States Navy."

After the war a number of planters brought suit against porter and recovered some of their losses.

(For an in-depth look at the corruption that took place in Louisiana during the War Between the States, read *The Red River Campaign: Cotton and Politics During the Civil War* by Ludwell H. Johnson.)

**Editor's note:** Much of the material from contributed by Bernhard Thuersam of the Cape Fear Historical Institute with Editorial changes by Ken Bachand.

## The Confederate Soldier -

Not for fame or reward,  
not for place or for rank,  
not lured by ambition or  
goaded by necessity, but  
in simple obedience to  
duty as they understood  
it, these men suffered all,  
sacrificed all, dared all,  
and died —

Stone Marker, cont. from page 1

called today Gizyn. Heros home was destroyed 1945 by the Soviets and the remaining ruins finally erased in 1950. Only the chapel with the family crypt is still in existence, and there they went. Upon their arrival, the Confederate Battle Flag was flying in all its glory from a pole in the town! Other flags, like those of Germany, Poland, the CSA and USA (together in sovereign equality!) were on poles near the chapel.

The entire population of Gizyn crowded around the bus, eager to see "the Confederates". Many children and adults, as well as fireworkers in parade dress, waved battleflags. Definitely Gizyn had become a bullwark of the South! By the way, it was the first time since Von Borcke's death on May 10, 1895 that the Confederate battleflag was displayed in the town. Immediately after the first impression, the beautiful views continued; for beyond the outskirts of the little town, on the road to the chapel, a full Confederate Army field camp had been established. The Hamptons Legion and the North Carolina Infantry (both German reenactor groups from Berlin) had arrived the day before and had been admired by the population. They got friendship and food, everybody showed interest and eagerness to learn from them (about history, muskets, equipment, etc.).

After meeting all together, the formations and color guards were organized while the other guests took their seats near the chapel. Meanwhile, some hard drill exercises had convinced Chief-of-Staff Rand that the squad which was to give the salute firing after the ceremony was fit and ready to perform well.

After that, the colors were forwarded in the direction of the chapel with Heros grave. Flags of North and South Carolina, the 1861 Louisiana flag, the Battle Flag and the 2nd CS National flag moved in dignity, followed closely by the uniformed color guard.

The old gravestones of Heros and his wife, both destroyed in 1945, had been carefully pieced back together and laid now among an arrangement of fresh oak leaves in front of the chapel. At the the entrance; covered by the battleflag, the Cross of Honor and the new stone marker were waiting. The chapel itself is in a pitiful ruinous condition, but the feeling of history coming back was palpable in the air.

The ceremony started with speeches by J.E.B. Stuart IV and Eckhard von Borcke, the GGrandsons of Colonel Von Borcke and General Stuart. Nancy Hitt, representing the UDC, gave a speech telling of the meaning of this ceremony, to spread Confederate legacy throughout Europe from this little place in Poland. Reverend Friedhelm Moeller, pastor of the German Lutheran Church, the faith Heros belonged to, spoke deeply moving words. Reverend Moeller had been one of the keys in organizing the details for this ceremony the year before. Also the mayor of the town of Gizyn made a speech about

## 1863 New York Draft Riots

The London (England) Spectator said "*the Union government liberates the enemy's slaves as it would the enemy's cattle, simply to weaken them in the conflict. The principle is not that a human being cannot justly own another, but that he cannot own him unless he is loyal to the United States.*"

Lincoln admitted that he thought that the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation might "*result in the massacre of women and children in the South.*" No mass insurrection ever took place. The violence that did occur as result of Lincoln's document took place in the North. In New York, the most violent riot ever in the United States took place as citizens protested against Lincoln's political maneuver coupled with his initiation of the draft. On July 13, 1863, in New York City, a riot broke out and raged for three days in what historian Burke Davis called "*the nearest approach to revolution*" during the entire war.

Mobs surged through the streets, burned buildings, and destroyed the drum from which the names of 1,200 New Yorkers had been drawn for military service. There were no soldiers to check the violence, due to the concentration of all available troops at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, so policemen and militia units had to face the rioters alone.

The angry mob burned fine homes, business buildings, the draft office, a Methodist church, a Negro orphanage, and many other buildings. In July 1863, the introduction of military conscription touched off a four-day riot in New York City.

Angry mobs attacked draft offices, industrial establishments, and the city's free black population. Their actions included the lynching of many African Americans and burning down the Colored Orphan Asylum. A Negro was hung, and then burned as people danced around the burning body. More than thirty Negroes were killed - shot, hung, or trampled to death. It had been reported that Ne-

groes were hung from the lamp posts along the streets.

The mobs grew to an estimated strength of between 50,000 and 70,000. For three days they swarmed through the streets, setting up barricades on First, Second, and

Eighth Avenues, where sometimes a force of only 300 policemen would have to face 10,000 attackers at a time.

Some troops filtered into town, and the crowds took to alleys and rooftops where they killed soldiers with bricks and guns. The gangs caught the colonel of a militia unit, stomping and beating him to death. After dragging him to his home, men, women, and children danced around his body. Eventually, enough troops arrived to put an end to the rioting. Casualties were heavy -nearly 2,000 people were dead from the melece.

Chaotic conditions in the North were in sharp contrast to those in the beleaguered Southland where one might have expected that the exigencies of war would necessitate curtailment of basic privileges, yet never was the writ of habeas corpus suspended during the lifetime of the Confederate States of America. Many soldiers in the U.S. Army, especially in the Western theater, laid down their arms due to Lincoln's issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation. They refused to fight after finding that the federal government had implied that the war was, from that point, to be fought over the issue of slavery.

U.S. General Ulysses S. Grant said "*Should I become convinced that the object of the government is to execute the wishes of the abolitionists, I pledge you my honor as a man and a soldier I would resign my commission and carry my sword to the other side.*"

Governor William Sprague, of Rhode Island, said "*We had to take a lot of abuse in return for an endorsement of Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. We*

See **Riots**, on page 9



Above: Polish girl and local policewomen with battle flags.



Chuck Rand and Michael Bergeron. Kutz dinner room adorned with flags.



JEB Stuart IV speaks during marker dedication, with Mrs. Zitzewitz as interpreter.



Left to right: Eckhard Von Borcke, JEB Stuart IV, Heinrich Wirz, Jean-Pierre Lerate.

remembrance of the von Borcke past and Polish-German-American friendship for present and future times.

Eckhard and JEB IV then uncovered the cross of honor and the granite marker. In the following moment, the command for salute firing was given. Heros Von Borcke could have hardly imagined that 113 years after his death, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, wearing gray and butternut, would organize a firing salute and honor him with a cross and a stone marker in his resting place in a lost little Polish town! Enthusiasm led the crowd to sing Bonnie Blue and of course Dixie, with the Polish children waving little battleflags.

Both the cross and the granite marker will be sealed to the wall of the chapel's crypt, at the same place where the old stone stood. This will require mason work and did not take place during the ceremonies.

After the ceremonies there was a field camp lunch supplied by the mayor of Gizyn. Then the population had a surprise for the American guests. A Polish youth folk-dance group performed dances and typical music with coffee and cake served in the townhall, adorned with the omnipresent beautiful battleflag.

In the late afternoon the first true Confederate international convivial came to an end, after having gathered members and associates of SCV, UDC and MOS&B, Confederate-friendly groups and reenactors and people from Germany, Poland, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden and the USA.

Jeb Stuart IV and V left for Berlin airport at 17:00. The rest returned to Kulz and had a final enjoyable evening with the members of the von Borcke family before departing the following day at 08:00 for Berlin to begin their different voyages home.

Colonel Heros von Borcke is again resting quietly in a solitary chapel in a lost place in Poland. But now he knows the SCV never permits a veteran who fought for the Southern Cause to be left alone and without honors. The marker stone and the Cross of Honor are with him. And the Compatriots of European Camp #1612 will surely know that this will remain so forever.

**Deo Vindice,  
Raphael-Waldburg Zeil  
McGowan Camp # 40, Laurens  
Europe Camp # 1612**

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# The Confederate Flag: History-v-Hysteria

For the average non-Southerner the continued affection residents of Dixie display toward the controversial Battle Flag can be baffling. If African-Americans are so incensed by the banner, why not just fold it up and put it away? Greta Van Susteren of Fox News called for just that and defined the issue a “no-brainer”. Why indeed? The war has been over for 137 years. Certain unsavory groups of a racist stripe seem unduly attached to the symbol as well. No one in the print or electronic media seems willing to come forward and offer a counterpoint. Is there another point of view after all? Newspapers however, have developed the habit of concluding all flag related stories the same way. The throwaway line for the other point of view is usually something like “flag defenders say the banner stands for heritage”. But what does that mean? If such an understanding can be developed is it still not overshadowed by prevailing negative opinions? Can a symbol so emotionally charged ever be mutually understood? Therein lies the problem. The very same symbol means completely different things to different people. Perhaps the best place to start is there. Many hate groups have gravitated toward the historical flag. But it is also true these very same groups also use other symbols that are loved and cherished by millions of people. The pinnacle of the Ku Klux Klan was in the 1920s. They boasted over a million members with national leadership in Ohio and Illinois. Yet the most careful photographic scrutiny of the era will fail to reveal a single Confederate flag. One will however find the American flag and the Christian cross in profusion. These symbols are mainstays even today for hate groups. The difference is that patriotic Americans and Christians already have a context for these symbols. The icons cannot be co-opted because they already mean something else. This is also precisely why Southerners continue to love the Battle F flag in the face of so much bad publicity. The flag already has meaning and context.

In fact, what the shamrock is to the Irish or the Star of David is to Jews, the Battle Flag is to most Southerners. There is enough historical baggage to encumber any of these symbols, but there is more to admire. The Confederate flag embodies religion, ethnic heritage, early-American revolutionary ideology and ultimately familial sacrifice on the battlefield. The circumstances that gave it birth are the touchstone of the regions identity, no different than the potato famine for the Irish or the holocaust for the Jew. To examine the flag, in historical and ethnic context should permit all but the most rabid flag-haters an opportunity to understand what is behind the vague explanation of “heritage”.

While the Battle Flag did not make its appearance in its recognizable form until 1862, some of the design elements date to antiquity. The “X” is the cross of St. Andrew. It was the fisherman Andrew who introduced his brother Simon Peter to Jesus in Galilee 2000 years ago. When the disciple Andrew was himself martyred years later he asked not to be crucified on the same type of cross Christ died upon. His last request was honored and he was put to death on a cross on the shape of the “X”. Andrew later became the patron saint of Scotland and the Scottish flag today is the white St. Andrews cross on a blue field. When Scottish immigrants settled in Northern Ireland in the 1600s the cross was retained on their new flag, albeit a red St. Andrews cross on a white field. When the New World opened up landless Scots and Ulster-Scots lefts their homes and most of them settled in the South, preserving their old culture in the isolated rural and frontier environment

Grady McWhiney explains in his book Cracker Culture, that fully 75% of the early South was populated by these Celts. Most sold themselves into indentured servitude (the earliest form of American slavery) because they could not afford the cost of passage. This explains why only 6% of the African slaves brought to the New World ended up in the American colonies. The lowland English of Saxon descent by contrast settled the Northeastern colonies. This imbued those colonies with such an English character they are still known as New England. Urban, commercial and materialistic by nature these Yankee descendants could not have been more different than their Southern countrymen. Many historians believe the longstanding historical animosities between Saxon and Celt did not bode well for the new country. With this historical perspective the St. Andrews cross seems almost destined to be raised again as ancient rivals clashed on new battlefields.

From this Celtic stock, the ingredients that made the unique Southern stew were gradually introduced. The American Revolution unleashed Celtic hatred of the redcoat. Southerners penned the Declaration of Independence, chased the British through the Carolina’s and defeated them at Yorktown. But they were dismayed when New England immediately sought renewed trade with England and failed to support the French in their own revolution. Another Virginian later crafted the Constitution, a document as sacred to Southerners as their Bibles. Law, they believed finally checkmated tyranny. The red, white and blue 13-

starred banner was their new cherished flag. These same features would later become a permanent part of the Battle Flag.

But all was not well with the new republic. Mistrust between the regions manifested even before the revolution was over. The unwieldy Articles of Confederation preceded the constitution. Two of the former colonies (N.C and R.I.) had to be coerced into approving the latter document after wrangling that included northern insistence they be allowed to continue the slave trade another 20 years. Virginia and Kentucky passed resolutions in 1796 asserting their belief that political divorce was an explicit right. Massachusetts threatened on three separate occasions to secede, a right affirmed by all the New England states at the 1818 Hartford convention. The abolitionists were champions of secession and would burn copies of the constitution at their rallies. Their vicious attacks upon all things Southern occurring as it did in the midst of Northern political and economic ascendancy animated Southern secessionists years before the average Southerner could consider such a possibility.

Meanwhile Low Church Protestantism had taken root in the South in the early 1800’s and like kudzu has flourished until the present day. Sociological studies conducted by John Shelton Reed of the University of North Carolina scientifically prove that the South is still the nations most religious region. Southerners are more likely to belong, attend and contribute to their churches than Americans from any other section. Calvinism is the main strain of religious thought and this connection to Scotland and the St. Andrews cross is no coincidence. The religious revivals that swept the Confederate armies during the war further ingrained faith as a fixture of Southern character. During the same era north of the Mason-Dixon transcendentalism, as expounded by Thoreau and Emerson, the taproot of modern secular humanism, was displacing puritanical religion as the dominant philosophical belief. The nation was also fracturing along spiritual lines.

By 1860 the United States was in reality two countries living miserably under one flag. When war broke out, Dixie’s original banner so resembled the old American forebear that a new flag was needed to prevent confusion on the field of battle. The blue St. Andrews cross, trimmed in white on a red field appeared above the defending Confederate army. Thirteen stars appeared on those bars representing the eleven seceding states and revolutionary precedent.

These fighting units were all recruited from the same communities, with lifelong friends and close relatives among the casualties of every battle. As they buried their dead friends and relatives the names of those battles were painted or stitched on their flags. At Appomattox a Union observer wrote, they were stoic as they stacked their arms but wept bitterly when they had to furl their flags.

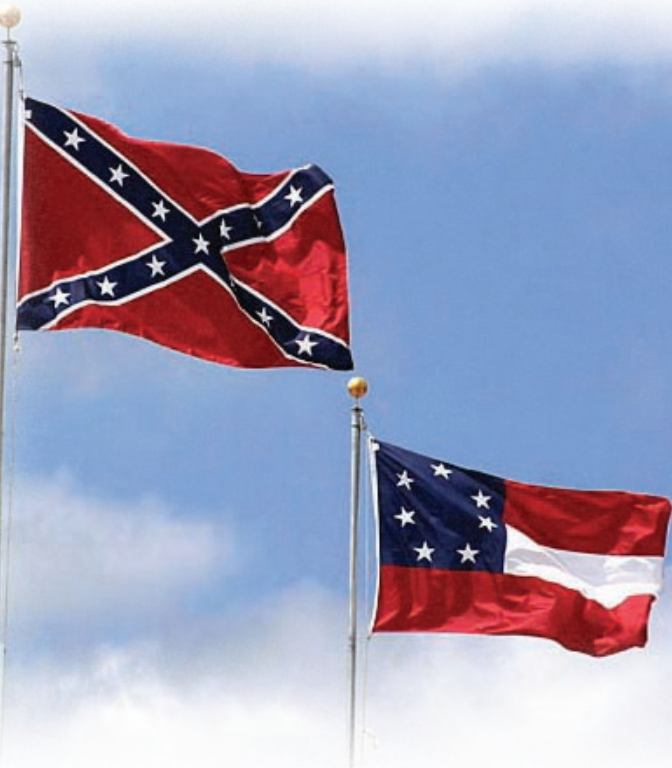
Then, as now the flag symbolizes for Southerners not hate but love; love of heritage, love of faith, love of constitutional protections, love of family and community. If the 1860 census is to be believed 95% of the slaves were owned by just 5% of the population. The modern insistence that the conflict was to resolve the issue of slavery is at best overstated and at worst revisionist. But the current argument does deserve one more look.

The vitriolic, almost irrational antipathy toward the flag is a recent phenomenon. Credible research reveals its origins to be in the 1980’s revived by a financially

strained and scandal plagued NAACP. Current President, Kwaise Mfume has turned the issue into a fundraising juggernaut. Egged on by a liberal media irritated at the lingering conservatism in the South, the flag fight has generated much heat but little light. South Carolina relocated the flag from its capital dome to a place of historical significance after they decided it flew in a position of false sovereignty. Governor Hodges became the second governor in a row whose broken promises to “leave the flag alone” scuttled their reelection bids. Former Governor Barnes of Georgia finessed a backroom flag deal that for now has changed the flag but sank his rising political star as outraged citizens sent him to retirement in the 2002 elections. In Mississippi, however, the thing was put to an old fashioned democratic vote. By a 2 to 1 margin and outspent 10 to 1 they voted to keep the state flag, which features the Battle Flag. In fact, three times more African-Americans voted to keep the flag than voted for President Bush. Mississippians speak for all Southerners when they say “It’s our symbol, its our heritage and therefore our choice”.

In the end what people choose to believe about the flag is just that, a choice. One can accept the interpretation of entire states, Southern rock and country bands, NASCAR fans, Kappa Alpha fraternities, thousands of reenactors and a century of thoughtful historians. People can also embrace the interpretation of a few pathetic racists and an opportunistic civil rights organization well amplified by a sympathetic media. Like all choices its says less about the object than it does about the person Perhaps only the Irishman can define the shamrock, or a Jew explain the Star of David. Are not Southerners entitled to the same latitude?

**Steve Quick**  
**Buffalo Grove, IL**



South Carolina Division Sons of Confederate Veterans

## Policy on Hate Groups



The Sons of Confederate Veterans is not a hate group and The South Carolina Division, SCV does not knowingly allow anyone with ties to hate groups to join. The SCV has removed, and will remove, any member who expresses racist sentiments. Specifically, the following is not allowed and will be grounds for immediate dismissal:

Membership in or attempting to recruit SCV members for racist organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan, American Nazi Party or National Alliance.

Disseminating racist literature to fellow SCV members by mail or in person.

Membership in any organization promoting the violent overthrow of the United States government.

**ALL MEMBERS OF THE SCV MUST BE AWARE OF THESE RESTRICTIONS AS THEY WILL BE VIGOROUSLY ENFORCED.**

Loving the South and defending its culture, symbols and heritage **DOES NOT MEAN HATE**. Many SCV members are descendants of a varied cross section of descendants of the old south, such as: Native-Americans, African-Americans, Hispanic and Asian-Americans, Jewish and Christian Confederates. These groups’ contributions to Southern culture have made the South a beautiful and unique region. To deny their descendants membership in our organization would betray our principles and the very ancestors we honor. We welcome all descendants of Confederate Soldiers, Sailors and Marines or those who materially aided the South in its struggle for independence.

# Camp Classifieds

See classified  
and ad rates on page 2

## MONUMENT DEDICATION TRIP

### GET ON BOARD!!

Join the McGowan Camp’s Charter Bus to Spotsylvania for the McGowan Brigade Monument Dedication

#### TRIP DETAILS:

- Price per seat is \$70.00
- Deadline for seat reservation is March 1st. Reservations are first come-first served.
- Camp members, family, and friends are welcome. Meals not included unless noted.

#### TENTATIVE SCHEDULE:

- Depart Laurens on Friday May 8 at 7 am.
- Lunch (served meal, \$10/each) and tour at Pamplin Park/Petersburg Battlefield
- Arrive Fredericksburg approx. 6 pm.
- Depart hotels Saturday morning May 9 for 10:30 am. Monument dedication at the Bloody Angle of Spotsylvania National Battlefield
- Light lunch provided by McGowan Camp following dedication service walking tour focused on McGowan’s Brigade at the Bloody Angle, led by Mac Wyckoff
- Saturday afternoon bus tour of Fredericksburg National Battlefield
- Depart for home Sunday morning, with possible stop at Guinea Station

**IMPORTANT:** Be certain to make your hotel reservation, see full-page ads in past 3 issues of the Confederate Veteran for hotels and phone numbers.

**Deadline for the bus is March 1st.**

Send your \$70/per seat to

**McGowan Camp 40**

**P.O. Box 453**

**Laurens, SC 29360**

Join the McGowan Camp charter bus and help us dedicate the 2nd Confederate monument on the Spotsylvania Battlefield, as we ensure the history of our South Carolina soldiers is available, in granite, for generations to come.

**If you need more info, please contact:**

**Robert Roper, III**

**Commander, McGowan Camp 40**

**864-682-3775**

## Camp Classifieds

Your Camp can reach out to the entire Division to promote and advertise its special projects and events!

It’s simple. Just send your text copy and photos to the Editor-in-Chief for approval. You will reserve a professionally designed, attractive color ad, 2 1/2” x 3”. The space is **FREE**, but there is a small \$65.00 artwork fee for each ad per issue. All text copy must be submitted in MS Word and all photos must be full file in JPEG format. Your artwork fee must be received by the Division Adjutant before publication: Jan. 15 for the Feb. issue; May 15 for the June issue and Oct. 15 for the Nov. (holiday) issue

## ADVERTISE IN THE

### Palmetto Partisan

The *Palmetto Partisan* will open its pages to commercial business advertisers. Although the maximum allowable size will be 1/4 page, 5 1/2 x 8 1/2, your full color, high impact ad will reach over a thousand non-members and elected officials, as well as business and education leaders across South Carolina.

If you would like more information about this unique marketing opportunity kindly send an email inquiry to [SCVGrfx@gmail.com](mailto:SCVGrfx@gmail.com) Rates are listed on page 2, lower left.

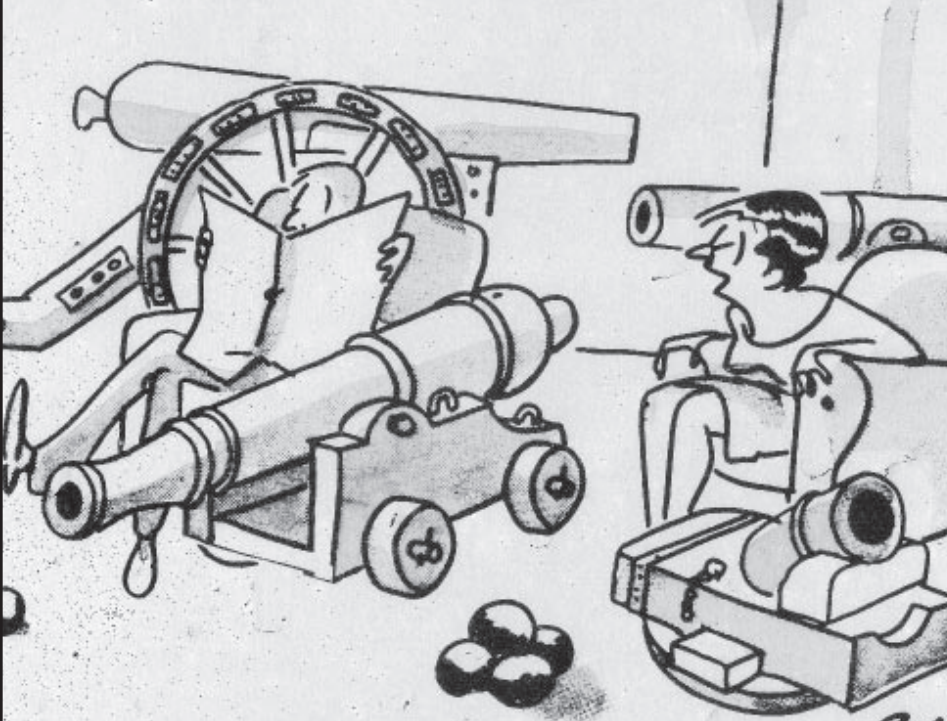


“Saturday, November 22, 2008 at 3:00 PM, the descendants of Private Elias Starling Sease, 5th Regiment, SC Cavalry, friends of the Family and several SCV members gathered at the Elias Sease Cemetery to pay homage to Pvt. Sease. Before the filling of Lake Murray, Private Sease’s descendants removed several Family headstones which would soon be underwater. Along with those were Private Sease’s and his wife. The Family requested that a headstone be ordered and a Memorial Service be conducted. 5th Brigade Commander Jerry Pittman welcomed everyone in attendance. Several SCV camps participated in this event and others were represented. Those present from the B/G Barnard E. Bee Camp were: Larry Lamb, Jr., wife, Cheryl Lamb; Larry Lamb III, Ryan Lamb, Claire Henkes, wife, Barbara Henkes; Wendell Byars and Eugene Barron, wife Pauline Barron. The Benson Camp, 5th Brig Cmdr Jerry Pittman, John Harris, and Ed Zeigler. Berry Benson UDC Chapter, Mrs. Theresa Pittman and Donna Harris. Chapter # 884 C of C, Mr. Cody Harris & Mr. Chase Harris. Gen Joe Wheeler Camp, David Naud. Wade Hampton Camp, Allen Duncan. Gen Paul Quattlebaum Camp, Johnny Bailey and Danny Kaminer. Attendance was great and everyone was very pleased with the service.

Respectfully Yours in the Cause Which They Fought an Died For,

**Eugene Barron, Chaplain**  
**B/G Barnard E. Bee Camp # 1575**

## Intimate conversations of a Field Rep's wife



Jack, you couldn't have gotten interested in postols, I suppose?



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# Jefferson Davis Highway

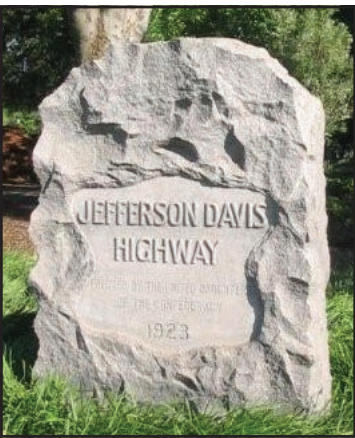
by John Harris

At the 1913 convention of United Daughters of the Confederacy it was proposed that a coast to coast highway to be named for the only president of the Southern Confederacy, Jefferson Finis Davis. The recommendation was adopted and work began. This memorial highway would become one of the greatest works ever attempted by a women’s organization. The highway starts with zero mile marker in Washington, D.C. and runs south through Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. At Georgia, it turns west and goes through Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.



North and South Carolina State line

Kershaw, Richland, Lexington and Aiken counties. It exits at the Jefferson Davis Memorial Bridge over the Savannah River at Georgia. This most impressive highway has twenty locations with markers.



Boulder marker on the South Carolina State House grounds

The original plan was to secure the official name for the highway by either highway commission or legislature, erect boundary markers at all state lines, place smaller markers along the route about ten miles apart and where possible the highway to travel through each state’s capital.



Jefferson Davis Memorial Bridge, 1931

Over the years markers have been lost or stolen from their original locations. In 2002 two such markers were replaced: one at the NC/SC border in Chesterfield County and one at the entrance of Sesquicentennial Park in Richland County. This restored the highway to its original grandeur. Currently there is a six foot marker at the NC/SC line, thirteen country markers, five boulders (Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, Leesville and Aiken), and a memorial bridge and two bronze tablets at the SC/GA border at North Augusta. By the way, there are eleven upright posts on each side of the bridge that illuminate the structure (one for each of the eleven states that seceded). Pictured: NC/SC border marker just inside SC at the intersection of US 1 and SC 9 and a memorial bridge and two bronze tablets at the SC/GA border at North Augusta. By the way, there are eleven upright posts on each side of the bridge that illuminate the structure (one for each of the eleven states that seceded).



Over the years SCV Camps have helped maintain Jefferson Davis highway markers in South Carolina.

In 1996, B/G Bernard E. Bee Camp of Aiken helped with the relocation of markers at Clearwater and Midland Valley Country Club and supplied crepe myrtles and flags and flag poles at both locations. In 2000 15th Rgmt. Camp #51 and the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp #273 in the Columbia area assisted with the placing of flag poles at that location. Since 2002 the First In Secession Camp in Cheraw keeps a watchful eye on the new six foot border marker outside town.



Clearwater marker



“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will submit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate Soldier’s good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.”

The Charge is the official “Mission Statement of the Sons of Confederate Veterans”

Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee

Commander General, United Confederate Veterans Reunion at New Orleans, 1906



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